



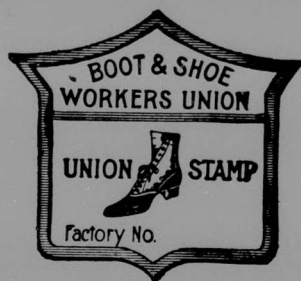
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 8, 1914.

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY.
INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.
SOME ADVICE TO OUR STATESMEN.
STAMPED ENVELOPES.
LABOR AND THE JUDICIARY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914.

No. 13

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

Latest reports from the bloody fields of Colorado indicate that at least 100 men, women and children have been murdered, and 100 more missing as the result of a "Christian gentleman's" desire for profits.

Never before in the history of this country have the laboring people been so ruthlessly slaughtered by hired thugs to satisfy the greed of a single man as during the past two weeks in Colorado. The lengths to which the hired gunmen went to serve their master may be judged by the following experiences related by one of the women:

"All day long we lay down there without anything to eat or drink. I had six children, the oldest eleven, and they all cried. All through the camp we could hear women shrieking and calling to God and the Virgin to come and save their children. The firing continued and the bullets whistled over us hour after hour, and after a while I heard a woman cursing terribly. Later I heard that she had had her hand shot off at the wrist when she reached up from her cellar and tried to get a pail of water to give her children a drink. My children begged me for water, and finally little William—he was my eldest boy—said he was going to get them a drink. So he climbed up out of the cellar and he never came back. I know now that a bullet tore his head all away. I should have gone for the water myself, but I had to stay with the babies.

"Just when it was beginning to get dark the gunmen dashed in among the tents and set fire to some of them. Our tents were all close together and the fire spread fast. All the time they kept shooting into the tents, although they knew our men, with their guns, were all away up in the hills. I took my children and ran to a deep arroyo (gully) where there were about 50 other women and babies. Lots of the others, though, were afraid to come out of their cellars and they suffocated under the burning floors and side walls which had been built up of boards."

Proof has been established by eye witnesses before coroners' juries that Louis Tikas, leader of the Greeks, was beaten to death with a revolver, then kicked in the face and finally shot to cover up the heinous crime; slain women and children were not only thrown into a huge funeral pyre and burned but living mothers and babes were burned to death according to the testimony of witnesses who have escaped from the horrible disaster of Ludlow.

And with all of this John D. Rockefeller calmly announces that he will never confer with his men, that he will lose every cent in his war by machine guns and torches on defenseless women and children, and that his Sunday school teaching conscience is clear.

Now he declares that the matters in dispute should be settled by the company officials. Dr. Foster, chairman of the House Committee which investigated the conditions in the coal fields, wired Rockefeller as follows:

"William Green, secretary-treasurer of the International Mine Workers' Union, makes a public statement that mine workers will waive any recognition of the union or unionizing camps. Are you willing to enter into negotiations for settlement of the strike on that basis, and stop the killing of men, women and children? I strongly urge you to do so, and believe the strike can be ended without recognition of the union, and all other differences can be amicably settled. In my judgment, it is your duty to do so."

To this Rockefeller replied referring Foster to the presidents of the coal companies as the only persons qualified to deal with the matter. These officials in answer to Foster's telegrams did not accept his suggestion for arbitration, but heaped the blame for present conditions on the miners.

Strike leaders are hoping that the Federal troops in the strike districts will restore peace. They have always maintained there would be trouble as long as the State militia, made up of Baldwin-Felts assassins and barrel-house ruffians and commanded by willing tools of the coal corporations, remained in the field.

These militiamen who draw salary from the State and the coal companies have always assisted the murderous mine guards in their work of carnage. For six months they robbed and plundered strikers' homes, insulted their women and children and in every way possible tried to break the strike while the guards were carrying out their part by murdering the oppressed miners' leaders. The State government, made up of corporation lickspittles, has approved of all these outrages.

Secretary of War Garrison has issued an order calling for the disarming of every one. If this is carried out to the letter, peace may result, but every mine guard is a deputy sheriff and there is a question as to whether they will insist on carrying arms as deputy sheriffs.

The striking coal miners feel that if the mine guards and deputy sheriffs are disarmed there will be no need of their having guns. But if these two bodies of assassins are allowed to keep their arms there is certain to be trouble.

And while all of these negotiations are going on, hundreds of women and children, their homes and all their effects destroyed, are huddling in halls in Trinidad grimly waiting to see whether this horrible war is to be continued and wondering whether they are to be murdered and cremated as were their brothers and sisters in the Ludlow massacre.

At San Rafael Heights in Trinidad, many of the men have established a camp. There they wait on their arms not knowing when the hired assassins may sweep down on them.

Secretary Green of the Mine Workers says:

"The statement issued by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of his interview with Dr. Martin Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, as to what transpired between him and Dr. Foster at the conference in New York is one upon which Dr. Foster will have his own version. But as to Mr. Rockefeller's declaration upon the matters in dispute between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the striking miners, these are absolutely inaccurate. For instance, it is not true that the company settled, before the strike, the five points which Mr. Rockefeller mentioned: The eight-hour workday, semi-monthly pay, check-weighmen, regulation of company stores, and increased wages. Indeed, had these points been conceded at the time stated by Mr. Rockefeller, the strike would never have been inaugurated.

"Nor is it true, as Mr. Rockefeller says, that the question in contention is the unionizing of the mines. That has not been, and is not now, the issue."

International Newsletter

Argentina—An emigration agent was fined £150 in London in a case brought against him by the Board of Trade for inducing 7 Englishmen to emigrate to Argentina by means of false promises.

Austria—A conference of the Viennese Labour Librarians was attended by 83 librarians of the 13 districts libraries of Vienna as well as the representatives of 20 trades union centers and 67 trades union local groups possessing libraries, etc.. Forty thousand volumes were lent out to the affiliated libraries during last year. It has been proved that not only the demand for books, but also the demand for really good literature and scientific works has increased as a result of the systematic centralization of the libraries. An interesting development may be observed in the Austrian trades unions of the provisions and the tobacco industries. The executives of the federations of the butchers, millers and confectionery workers, have constituted a combined committee for more than one year, the ultimate aim of which is an industrial federation for all the workers in the provision and tobacco industries. This committee has already brought about an amalgamation of the bakers with the confectioners and has been of great assistance in many other movements. The next step shall be the appointing of common organizers; the idea of publishing a common paper from 1916, if no further progress has been made up to that time, is being entertained. The Austrian government has commissioned the Vienna police direction to keep a close watch upon the emigration so that no citizens of the State liable for military service may emigrate between the age of 17 and 36.

Belgium—A report issued by the statistical office deals with the condition of the labor market in the year 1913. The number of applicants for posts vacant in January was 145, May 97, August 120 and December 182. The corresponding numbers for the previous year are 195, 104 and 140. The number of unemployed per 100 trade unionists was January 1.5, May and August 2.4 and December 2.5. The numbers of the previous year are 2.1, 1.3, 1.2 and 1.1, respectively. The housing conditions in Brussels need improving, judging by official statistics recently published. Only 7637 of the 57,885 households in the Belgian capital occupied a house alone; 40,420 households had two to three rooms; 519 of the families of 5 members had only one room; 1122 had two rooms and 658 three rooms, etc. Among the families of 10 were 5 living in one room, 33 in two, 19 in three and 10 in four rooms, etc.

Bosnia—The editor of the paper of the Social Democratic party "Glas Slobode" in Sarajewo was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and two days fasting, because he represented the speech of the member of the Austrian Reichsrat, Dr. Soukup, delivered in the Austrian Parliament. This speech had been circulated in thousands—in pamphlet form—both in Austria and Bosnia, without having been impounded. The editors of "Glas Slobode" have been condemned to one and one-half year's imprisonment and the paper has been fined several thousands kronen during the last three months. In addition to this, there are the legal costs, counsel, etc. Altogether this renders the publication of a labor paper in Bosnia absolutely impossible. The judgment passed upon the "Glas Slobode" called for the condemnation from all classes of the population.

France—The executive of the French Trades Unions decided to appoint a committee to investigate the question of the increasing employment of foreign workers. In order that this unhealthy competition might be checked, details showing the conditions in France shall be published in the

countries from which most immigrants come and efforts made to obtain the same rights for these foreign workers as are enjoyed by the Frenchmen themselves since their ignorance and helpless state makes them an easy prey for the employers. According to the financial report of the "Baille Syndicaliste," the French Socialist daily, of the total of expenditure of 386,000 francs, only 43,000 francs could be covered by subscriptions. Two hundred and twenty-four thousand francs was received in daily sales, but this was attended with such great losses that over 120,000 francs had to be raised by voluntary means. That such a sum could be raised is certainly a fine example of the spirit of sacrifice which prevails among the French trades unions.

The French Trades Union Congress will take place in Grenoble September 14th-21st of the present year. The various points of the Agenda will be determined by means of a ballot among the affiliated organizations.

Germany—The Ninth German Trades Union Congress which takes place in Munich June 22nd to 27th will occupy itself with the following questions in particular: Propaganda among the workers of another language, mutual assistance in the case of great labor struggles, regulation of frontier disputes, people's welfare institutions, administration of the State insurance act, protection of workers and terrorization on the part of the employers, legal regulation of the tariff agreements, influence of the increase in the cost of food upon the economic state of the working classes, etc. Representatives of the English Federation of Trades Unions and the British Trades Union Congress will be present for the first time.

Great Britain—An official blue book just published affords an interesting insight into the conditions of obtaining in the Irish capital. According to the report of sanitary authorities the housing conditions are so deplorable that at least 14,000 must at once be built in order to meet the most meager requirements. Over 20,000 families have only one room, whilst 1500 families live in single cellars which have been converted into living rooms; 33.9 per cent of all the dwellings in Dublin have only one room. In the case of 12,000 such dwellings an average of 6.1 persons live in the one room. There are 98 persons living in one house, in another 74, etc. The sanitary conditions are everywhere in an indescribable condition, whilst the general conditions are most degrading. The report further emphasizes the fact that of the owners of these houses 14 are town counsellors. The British Federation of Workers in the paper mills is the third union to introduce the trades union stamp for protection against the production of non-labor wares. Up to the present time only the hatters and the boot and shoe makers have had a special trades union stamp. The British Labor party introduced a motion into Parliament last year for the establishing of a labor ministry. The discussion in connection with this motion led to the government's appointing a commission to ascertain whether it were possible to render the work in the various trades more regular. The first of the greater trades unions to vote against political action, though by only a small majority, was the Federation of Co-Operative Employees.

India—An election of representatives for the mission which will shortly lay before the British government in London the wishes and grievances of the Indian people is now taking place throughout the country. The Indian demand above everything, protection against arbitrary deportation and punishment as well as the freedom of the press and free speech.

Russia—February, like the preceding month, is characterized by a lively strike movement. The number of economic strikes was 62, but the number of those taking part is only given in the case

of 37 stoppages of work, viz: 21,000 as compared with 8900 and 4090 for the years 1912 and 1913 respectively. The strike in the Ural mountains during the months under review are of great importance. Two blast furnaces with 2000 workers were involved. The strike is rather a rare thing in the Ural mountains, as industry has been stagnant for years and nearly all workers are small property holders. The political strike movement was very lively. In St. Petersburg over 20,000 workers went on strike to commemorate the liberation of the farmers and peasants on February 19, 1861. In Moscow and in other towns as well, strikes took place for the same reason, whereas in the former year such strikes were quite isolated occurrences.

South Africa—The South African Labor movement has scored brilliant results against the government of martial law and deportation. The various South African States have their own diets which dispose of the questions of taxation, education and public works. Up to the present, labor was scarcely represented in these diets. The Labor party had only two seats out of 45 in the Transvaal for instance. The recent election has, however, brought them 23 seats whilst only two seats remained in the hands of the Conservatives who, up to the present, have constituted the ruling party. The Labor party has also been victorious in the by-election in the Cape Colony.

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SOME ADVICE TO OUR STATESMEN.

By Richard Caverly.

The plain truth of the matter is that in the methods of industrial robbers in this, or any other country, one who would find the facts must go more deeply than the tariff, the trusts and the currency. He must get down to the causes that always keep the mass of the people of the world poor regardless of tariff, trusts, or currency. Nor is any one less likely to search for such fundamental truth, as the relation of the increase value of land to wages of the producer, than is the average so-called statesman. I do not mean that the average statesman's conception is lower than the average man of his class, but it is far too low to fit the facts and search for fundamental truths. They appear to believe that if the average man can be enabled to live a little more cheaply, all will be well.

The annual income of the average working man is less than \$500. No statesman has ever proposed to increase the wages of the toilers by legislative enactment. He has contended only that his policies would decrease the cost of living. Suppose the cost of living, which for the \$500-a-year man is all he gets, were to be reduced one-half. What then? That would be a tremendous reduction, but what then? As a matter of fact, the competition among the workers for jobs would reduce wages to the lower cost of living, but suppose wages were not reduced. Would living miserably and saving \$250 a year constitute prosperity?

Do we not know that if the annual average wage were increased to \$750 a year means but a pitiful existence, with children taken from school at an early age to help take care of the family? Our statesmen stand unmoved before the problem of the unemployed, that has always been with us during the past thirty years. Their only message of cheer to the idle millions throughout the country is to tell them that summer is coming soon and they will find something to do.

Suppose our statesmen were to cease fooling about reducing the cost of living to do some serious thinking about the land question, with a view to opening natural opportunities to labor. Or suppose they do some thinking about a minimum wage law for men as well as women, based upon the cost of living. Let the cost of living be ascertained from time to time, as prices rise or fall. A permanent commission to be appointed for that purpose, that would make investigations regularly, based upon the prices of 100 or more staple articles, say every three or six months, so as to regulate wages on such a basis. Then, as a starting point, let the government enact a law making it against public policy to permit any working man or woman to be paid less than \$1200 a year. Then, if the gentlemen who control prices want to manipulate the market, let them go as far as they like. With the wages of the workers going up dollar for dollar with the cost of living, the workers would not worry.

To speak of wages except with respect to cost of living is to speak about nothing, for it means nothing to the worker.

An industry that breeds poverty, paupers, crime and idleness should not be permitted to exist; a law should be enacted against it. Henry Ford, the great automobile manufacturer, after establishing his minimum wage of \$1565 a year, still pays annual dividends of 600 per cent to stockholders. A year or two ago employers of labor would have said such wages could not be paid. It will not do for these gentlemen to say that a minimum wage of \$1200 a year could not be established by law. A minimum wage law should provide not merely for the cost of living, but should give the worker a fair margin, part of which he might expend in brightening up an otherwise dull existence, and the rest of which he might save for old age.

The government should declare by law the ability to pay good wages to man or women to be the test of an industry's right to exist, otherwise such an industry is a parasite on the people. None of our statesmen have proposed anything to improve the conditions of labor that comes within a thousand miles of what Henry Ford has done for his 25,000 employees. Ford's \$30 a week common laborer makes all the law-making activities of our statesmen look contemptible. It would take them several hundred years to do for the workers what Mr. Ford did in a month.

The most amusing phase of the Ford profit-sharing experiment at Detroit has been the comments of the outraged and insulted big business men, and monopolist. The names that have been applied to Mr. Ford have ranged all the way from "fool" to "criminal." His offense was he shared a small part of his profit with the employees who produced it.

Some of the comments went to show—those of the higher intellectual order—that Mr. Ford's plan will tend to discourage pernicious agitators and the promulgators of social unrest. We hope other employers of labor will follow Mr. Ford's example. Mr. Ford's minimum wage of \$5 per day might be a good standard for the government to adopt.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF MINES.

Whereas, All natural resources, especially the coal fields of this country, are, or should be, the property of the government of the United States but have been appropriated by private individuals or companies to the detriment of the citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, The said private parties or companies have caused the death of many thousands of citizens of this country, and the maiming of hundreds of thousands of its citizens for life, through careless mining methods, and bloodshed, brought about by greed of the so-called mine owners; and

Whereas, The welfare and comfort of the people, manufacture, commerce, transportation and the national safety depend to a very great extent on coal and oil; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Public Ownership Association of California, in the interest of humanity, and for the prevention of bloodshed and loss of life, and the maiming of thousands, that we urge the President and Congress to take such proceedings as may be necessary and proper to speedily acquire and operate as public utilities all coal mines and oil fields within the boundaries of the United States. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President, Vice-President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Interior, Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands of Mines, Congressman John I. Nolan of California, and Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF CALIFORNIA.

C. W. EASTIN, President.

L. D. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Men who are most observant as to the friends they make, or the conversations they share, are carelessness itself as to the books to whom they entrust themselves . . . The choice of books is really the choice of our education, of a moral and intellectual ideal, of the whole duty of man . . . When will men understand that the reading of great books is a faculty to be acquired, not a natural gift, at least not to those who are spoiled by our current education and habits of life? . . . The intellectual system of most of us in these days needs "to purge and live cleanly." Only by a course of treatment shall we bring our minds to feel at peace with the grand pure works of the world.—Frederick Harrison.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

It has been generally understood by organized labor that government stamped envelopes were made in the government printing office at Washington, but such is not the case, they being made in Dayton, Ohio, by private contract under virtually "sweatshop" labor conditions.

The work is done largely by women and girls at low wages, working 55 hours per week, in direct violation of union conditions. The work, as far as the return corner cards are concerned, is purely commercial, and is injuring the job printing business and the union job printers, to the extent of almost three million dollars per year, which amount will soon be greatly increased by plans now under way to still further encroach on this particular trade.

It is said that approximately one billion envelopes are made with printed corner cards yearly, and the output is rapidly growing, which, unless checked, will mean in a few years that the printing of corner cards on envelopes by job printing offices will be a lost issue.

The following is a concrete illustration of the proposition the job printing offices is up against: Take the No. 5 envelope (the size most used). A man can go to any post office in the United States and order 1000 printed stamped envelopes at the following price:—\$20.00 stamp value, \$1.00 for the envelope and 24 cents for printing the corner cards, making a total cost of \$21.24, delivered anywhere in the United States or possessions, the envelopes and printing costing \$1.24. No job printer can possibly print and deliver envelopes at this price.

There are in the United States 27,655 job printing offices, and taking the output of stamped envelopes with printed corner cards it means that every printing shop in the country is losing a minimum of \$50.00 worth of work per year from this source alone.

There is located in Dayton, Ohio, an organization known as the National Envelope Corner Card Association, whose purpose it is to give publicity to this matter and endeavor to create sentiment enough to have Congress abolish this menace to the printing industry when the present contract expires in June, 1915.

The opening gun was fired in this campaign at Columbus, Ohio, on April 12th, at the sessions of the Ohio Typographical Conference, composed of all the Typographical Unions in the State of Ohio, representing thousands of members, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The United States Post Office Department has been engaged in the industry of printing stamped envelopes since 1858; and

"Whereas, They have always been printed by 'private' contract;

"Resolved, That such custom has become a menace to the printing trade, and we believe the time opportune in fair government to discontinue the printing of commercial corner cards through the contract system; be it

"Resolved, That the Ohio Typographical Conference, in session assembled, ratify the action of Dayton Typographical Union No. 57, and its committee, known as the National Envelope Corner Card Association, and heartily commend their endeavors to all sister unions in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union to secure action by the Congress of the United States that will, in the future, prevent the national government from having corner cards printed on stamped envelopes, either by contract or otherwise; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Ohio Typographical Conference instruct its delegates to render No. 57 all possible aid to this accomplishment."

Every bondman in his own hand bears the power to cancel his captivity.—Shakespeare.

CIVILIZATION IN THE BALANCE.

By J. S. Paradis.

It is safe to assume, from the series of events that have happened of late in connection with the Mexican dispute, that the enlightened population of this humble planet has had about all it wants of barbarian tactics.

The people are awakening to the fact that, although war may have had its share in the civilization of the world, it is also possible for war to undo not only the good it has accomplished, but the results that have been achieved by all mankind.

Many have come to the conclusion that Mars, the bloody god of war and plunder, should be relegated to the scrap heap and make way for the goddess of justice and peace to take up her position in the affairs of the civilized world.

Historical research is sponsor for the assertion that nations, ages ago, had reached a state of civilization equal to, if not greater than our own. If that be true, what has become of them?

Is it reasonable to assume that they disappeared through natural causes? Never! Greece was once the most enlightened of the nations. Why does she hold such an inferior position among the nations of today? War! Bloody, brutal war. She was conquered by greedy nations, her highly educated and cultured populace subjected to the degradation of slavery and exile and scattered over the face of the earth that the whims of a few pampered aristocrats might be satisfied.

What about the present case of our neighbors across the southern border? They have been hounded and beaten for years and stripped of their rightful possessions until they have risen in their wrath, and are struggling with their entire strength to regain what they have lost, and are we, at the behest of a bunch of money-mad, power-coveting, cringing scoundrels, who have a few oil wells, mines and ranches in Mexico, and who dare not shoulder a rifle and fight their own dirty battles, going to step in and spoil everything for them just as they are about to accomplish their purpose?

Did anyone interfere with us when we were struggling to throw off the yoke of an unjust taxation without representation? No! a thousand times no! Rather did public sentiment over the world stand with us and not only did they support us with their open expressions of sympathy but gave us financial and military support as well.

And now when the downtrodden people of Mexico are on the eve of a new and, we hope, brighter era, let us not begrudge them a future of peace and happiness; let us give up the mistaken idea of forcing a pompous military demonstration in apology for an insult offered by a power we refuse to recognize as a power; let us leave the Mexican people alone and they will soon mete out to Huerta the punishment he well deserves.

Who is it that wants war? Do the American people want war? The enormous storm of protest which is sweeping the country should be a satisfactory answer to that question. There are a few men of vast wealth who are liable to lose a few of their ill-gotten dollars if the rebels win in Mexico; there are some of those same men who will have to recognize the equality of all civilized human beings if the miners win their strike in Colorado. Hence the secret machinery of those powerful money barons has been set in motion for the manufacture of war which is the only means by which they can accomplish their unprincipled aims, and the men whose necks bear the imprint of their iron heels have got to do the fighting and forfeit their lives. Brother will go out and fight brother to the death and the men who are responsible for the awful crime sit and

gloat in their palaces over the "poor deluded idiots" that are fighting their unholy battles.

Our faith in modern humanity is too great to believe that the purpose of those dastardly scoundrels will ever be accomplished.

Our faith in the President is just as great and our loyalty just as staunch as those who want to fight, but we have stopped to consider the cunning and intrigue which capital can muster at such times as these and the pressure they can bring to bear on the powers that be. The President is undoubtedly sincere in all that he is doing, but we have great cause to doubt the sincerity of the military end that refused to take such an apology as we could well expect from such as Huerta. And an outraged public repudiates with scorn such hypocritical cant and rot as Rockefeller sees fit, in his egotistical ignorance, to put forth as his principles in the Colorado controversy.

The Eccles disaster is only one of the many catastrophes that come to men who risk their lives underground. Yet when those men have the temerity to ask that the law as it is written be enforced, and enough recompense for their labor and risk to permit them to live like human beings the little time that they are above ground, their requests are refused and the refusal backed up by machine guns manned by the filthy scum that serve as mine guards, and their wives and babies either murdered, or thrown on the mercies of a cold world.

It would be a most contemptible scoundrel who would stand and take such filth for long and not strike back.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Ludlow affair is no surprise to those who have been deeply interested in Colorado's struggle other than that heretofore justice has seldom shown herself without handcuffs in those parts. That verdict was simply a legal verification of the facts as they were known to exist.

It is to be hoped the tears of Governor Ammons are genuine, but there is grave reason to doubt this in a man who, when he sends troops into a trouble zone permits them to make war upon one party to the controversy and allows the other to do as it sees fit. Not so the action of the Federal Government in its efforts to bring about an amicable settlement between the employer and employed. An embargo on arms and disarmament of both sides is the proclamation issued, portending the same protection to all, and though the tools of frenzied finance were craven enough to offer shelter to the troops during their sojourn in the district their generous (?) offer was flatly refused.

Under the direction of cool disinterested heads, it is hoped this unhappy state of affairs, both in Colorado and Mexico, will be put to rights, and to all the parties guilty of murder and other dastardly crimes be meted out justice swift and sure.

INDORSE AMENDMENT.

At the regular meeting of the San Rafael City Council on Monday night a resolution indorsing the pending Home Rule in Taxation amendment was passed unanimously. Mr. Vincent Neale, Mr. J. W. Wells and others spoke in favor of the resolution.

This amendment was fathered by the League of California Municipalities, and has been indorsed by about twenty city councils, including those of Alameda, Chico, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Vallejo and Tulare.

Work is only done well when it is done with a will; and no man has a thoroughly sound will unless he knows he is doing what he should, and is in his place. And, depend upon it, all work must be done at last, not in a disorderly, scrambling, doggish way, but in an ordered, soldiery, human way—a lawful or "loyal" way—Ruskin.

All the world do not see the whole meaning of any object they have been looking at. Habit blinds them to some things, shortsightedness to others.—William Hazlitt.

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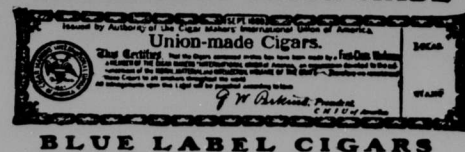
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FOUL LABOR CAMPS.

The unhappy inhabitant of the foul and unsanitary labor camp is to have relief at last. A pamphlet containing the "minimum requirement for labor camps," including the Durst hop camp at Wheatland, is being sent out to points where it will do the most good, and the commission of immigration and housing of California is preparing to back up the rules laid down in the pamphlet.

Among the rules are a demand for the following:

"Sufficient tents and buildings to accommodate those employed in camp and in all structures for sleeping there must be 500 cubic feet of air for each occupant. Proper drainage, screened cook house, screened dining house, flyproof garbage containers, garbage incinerator, stock to be stabled not less than 100 yards from camp, flyproof composting pits for manure, baths, shower or tub, and perfect privacy; separate bathing facilities for women; drinking water must be made absolutely safe; water receptacles must be flyproof; sufficient drinking water for entire camp; individual drinking cups encouraged; roller towels must be kept clean and changed often; use of common towel discouraged; communicable diseases must be immediately reported; no cook or waiter employed who has had communicable disease within previous six months. One man at least in each camp employed to devote entire time to keeping camp clean."

The law under which these regulations are to be enforced was placed on the statute books through the efforts of the State Federation of Labor.

The regulations were desperately fought by Ralph Durst and others operating camps like the one on the Wheatland hop ranch, but the commission has taken the bit in its teeth and inspectors as well as sanitary experts are to be sent out to see that the rules are enforced and assist camp operators to comply with the law.

The commission offers to send an expert to construct a model camp on application. A fine and imprisonment are provided for lack of compliance with the sanitary regulations and the commission in a letter assures the public no more Wheatland hop camps will be allowed to exist.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum program for next week leaves nothing to be desired in the way of novelty, excellence or variety. There will be six new acts with Odiva "The Water Queen" as the headliner. This graceful and daring girl, who received her swimming education from the Samoan pearl divers, will present a beautiful and original act in which she will have the assistance of a school of Pacific Ocean sea lions who will perform a number of astounding and amusing stunts. Master Gabriel, the diminutive comedian, supported by Al Lamar and Vida Perrin, will appear in a new one-act comedy entitled "Little Kick." Sidney Jarvis, who popularized "Oh, You Wonderful Girl" in George M. Cohan's "The Little Millionaire," will make his first appearance here and with the assistance of Virginia Dare, a handsome and dashing comedienne, will provide a delightful singing and dancing entertainment. Mabelle Adams, a violinist and actress of considerable attainments, will offer as her contribution a little playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf entitled "Wanda." Leon Kimberly and Halsey Mohr will introduce "Clubland," a story in rhyme and song. Nick Verger, the Newsboy Caruso, originally sold papers in the streets of this city. Instead of shouting his wares he sang the names of his papers and their sensational headlines. Next week will conclude the engagements of McDevitt, Kelly and Lucey, and also of Roshanara.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TALKS.

In the campaign for tax reform now agitating Great Britain, the City of Glasgow has been foremost in demanding from Parliament the right to exempt improvements from taxation, in other words, in demanding Home Rule in taxation.

In pursuance of Glasgow's tax reform campaign, the city council has sent a committee consisting of the city assessor, Alexander Walker, and the senior magistrate, Thomas McMillan, to investigate the tax systems in the United States and Canada. They have covered the eastern part of the United States, and will arrive in San Francisco on Saturday, May 9th, on which day they will be the guests of the League for Home Rule in Taxation at a luncheon at the Hof Brau Cafe at 12:15.

Assessor John Ginty of San Francisco will preside, and other city officials will be present.

Mr. Walker and Magistrate McMillan will speak on the public ownership achievements of Glasgow and the general advancement of that progressive city.

The luncheon is a la carte and the public is invited.

TRAINING THE OTHER WOMAN'S CHILD.

They all sat round in a friendly chat
Discussing mostly this and that,
And a hat.

Until a neighbor's wayward lad
Was seen to act in ways quite bad;
Oh, 'twas sad!

One thought she knew what must be done
With every child beneath the sun—
She had none.

And ere her yarn had been quite spun
Another's theories were begun—
She had one.

The third was not so sure she knew,
But thus and so she thought she'd do—
She had two.

The next one added, "Let me see;
These things work out so differently."
She had three.

The fifth drew on her wisdom store
And said, "I'd have to think it o'er."
She had four.

And then one sighed, "I don't contrive
Fixed rules for boys, they're too alive."
She had five.

"I know it leaves one in a fix,
This straightening out of crooked sticks."
She had six.

And one declared, "There's no rule giv'n,
But do your best and trust to heav'n!"
She had sev'n.

—Alice Crowell Hoffman, in "The Woman's Home Companion."

In the course of my work as a lecturer and writer upon popular government subjects during the past ten years I have come into close touch with a large number of the vital, progressive men who are creating the new America of our time. In those quiet conversations . . . when men open up their inner hearts, I have found that nearly every one of them traced his first inspiration, or the acquisition of a new point of view which has determined the direction of his whole life, to some book. Occasionally it is a man or woman, but more often it is a book.—Judson King.

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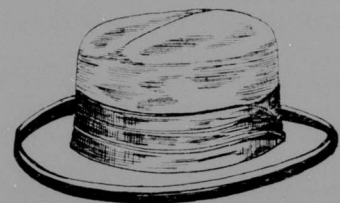
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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1914.

The wealth of the land
Comes from the forge and the smithy and mine,
From hammer and chisel, and wheel and band,
And the thinking brain and the skillful hand.
—Dr. Walter Smith.

The label of the United Garment Workers of America will in future have the number in the center instead of at the end. The change was made necessary owing to frauds practiced by unfair employers.

If you are willing to do just a little in the struggle to wipe out sweatshops and child labor, the simplest way is to demand the union label on everything you purchase. This does not require any great sacrifice on your part.

The disreputable methods of Detective William J. Burns caused the indignant citizens of Marietta, Ga., to rotten-egg him out of town. He took to his heels in real cur fashion. This is the second time within six months that the great money-getter has been driven out of town for his despicable conduct.

The letter carriers of San Francisco are making an effort to abolish stairwork, and solicit the aid and assistance of the general public. The placing of mail boxes in convenient places will greatly assist the carriers in this respect. Two of the old carriers have recently been severely injured by falling down stairs. The climbing of one flight of stairs after another all day is also very tiresome work.

"One finds frequent assertions in consular reports to the effect that 'the superior quality of American goods is generally conceded, and the chief reason why American manufacturers do not have a larger share of the local trade is due to a lack of proper business representation.'" The above is taken from an editorial in last Sunday's "Chronicle," and is a rather strange admission on the part of a paper that has always told labor that the cause of our failure to capture markets is high wages and therefore, inability to compete. The truth sometimes appears in the "Chronicle."

To help the laymen in general to obtain a practical knowledge of the law in its relations to questions of daily life, a new correspondence course in commercial law has now been added to the multifarious opportunities offered by the University Extension Division. There is no idea of making lawyers. The plan is to give some idea of the essential principles of the law of such important subjects as contracts, sales, agencies, partnerships, corporations, negotiable instruments, real property, etc. Sets of questions will be mailed to the correspondence students as needed, together with references to the text used and supplementary material. Problems will be set. The answers will be corrected and returned with comment and advice.

Labor and the Judiciary

There has been much said of late years concerning the power of judges and the manner in which that power has been used. The volume of criticism has been constantly increasing in spite of the fact that there are those who still think that a judge is a sainted being who can do no wrong. The people are more and more becoming alive to the fact that judges are not greatly different from other human beings and are subject to the same frailties and liabilities to err as are others among us, and with this awakening has come the desire to bring the judiciary more into conformity with the wishes of those whose servants they are. The people know their own business and what they want better than do the judges, even though many judges do not believe this to be the fact. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and, therefore, the people are entitled to just the kind of government they desire, even though they give themselves a government inferior to that which might be provided by our learned legal lights. The judicial branch is simply one of the co-ordinate branches of our government, on an equality with, and not above, the legislative and executive branches, and there is no reason why this branch should not faithfully represent and carry out the policies of the people just as do the other departments.

There has been a tendency among our judges to lag behind the people in the principle of sociology, but this will not much longer be permitted, and the old moss-back thinker who fails to keep step with progress will one day find himself consigned to the scrap heap by an enlightened, if not indignant, constituency. Among that constituency will be found the wage workers, who in the past have given but little consideration, and to their sorrow, to the selection and election of judges. This because the worker has frequently found the great power lodged in the judiciary used in tyrannical fashion against him. In deciding cases involving labor's claims, a judge has open to him in every instance two courses as to precedents which may be followed. He may determine the question upon the high ground that human rights, the rights of living, breathing human beings shall be of first importance, or he may take a contrary view and rule that inanimate property, held by human beings, is of greater concern and therefore must receive the weight of his decision in its favor. In the great majority of cases where there has been a conflict between man and the dollar, our courts have in the past ruled in favor of the dollar, and labor now proposes that there shall be a speedy end to such practices, and in struggling to bring about this result the worker feels, contrary to old notions, that he is guilty of no impropriety. He feels that the courts have ignored the fundamental principles of this republic in many instances in denying the right of free speech, free press and free assembly through the issuance of injunctions, that punishments for contempt of court have been over tyrannical, and that there is a limitation to the injunction power in labor disputes provided in our constitution, but ignored by our courts. The worker believes he has the legal right freely to dispose of his labor as he wills, and to make such disposition of his purchasing power as to him seems proper, as well as to induce other wage earners to join him in such acts. He wants to know why his rights on the public highways have been interfered with, and why a group of men may be punished for doing what it is not a crime for a single individual to do, and how long our judges are going to prate about the "freedom of contract" to the great advantage of the few and to the dire detriment of the great mass of the people.

In short, labor is tired of allowing the interests to select men for the bench holding viewpoints favorable to them, and proposes to take a hand in the selection process to the end that our judges in future shall be men who believe that the man should come first and the dollar afterward.

In the achieving of this most desirable result aspirants for judicial honors may rest assured the hand of labor will be conspicuously active.

Labor has learned that anything that is worth having is worth fighting for, and has concluded that fair, progressive men on the bench properly belong in the category of things worth having. Labor will, therefore, regulate its conduct at election time accordingly and bring to an end the careers of those whose only thought is the protection of property to the detriment of progress and humanity.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A correspondent in an Australian labor paper in describing what a recent strike accomplished says the only good result was that it "satisfied the ambitions of some folks who desired to know how well the organization could fight."

A memorable passage from Jefferson's first inaugural address reads: "I believe this is the strongest government on earth. I believe it is the only one where every man at the call of the law would fly to the standard of the law and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others?"

What an awful thing it is to be a thorough pessimist is now daily exemplified in the New York "Call." There is positively not a line on its editorial page that is not a whine about some one or some thing. The entire world, and all its possessions except the editorial pen of the "Call" scribe, is in the hands of thieves and fools, and there is not a bright spot in all creation. Time was when occasionally a readable, constructive editorial appeared in the paper, but not recently. Everything now is a wail or a whine.

A Miss Jane Klink, who is advertising a New York laundry and doing general missionary work for greedy employers, attempted to tell an audience of San Francisco women that unions were of little or no value to the workers. San Francisco women, however, have had an abundance of practical experience in this respect and the klinker from the furnace of greed failed to make good and met with prompt and effective contradictory evidence. The New York open shop advocates might as well cut this city off their list, for there is no field here for such nonsense as Miss Klink peddles.

It is difficult for the modern trade unionist to realize the stringency of the terms which workers in the building trades at one time had to sign when the "document" was presented to them by their employers. The Stonemasons' Society has preserved a specimen of 1837, says the "Daily Chronicle" (London), which shows what a Liverpool contractor bound his men to. Not only were they to obey all "lawful commands," and promise to join no present or future club or society without his leave, they had also to bind themselves to serve him at a fixed wage for a long term of years, and any time lost was not to be paid for and to be added to the term.

What a farce it is for a man who from the cradle to old age has had the wherewith to satisfy every want, to discuss the rights and liberties and desires of those who in their entire existence have never had a single want fully satisfied! Recent news dispatches told of the pratings of young Rockefeller concerning the rights of the worker and intelligence of the taking off in an industrial accident of a worker who during sixty years of incessant toil had never even taken a vacation, who, sick or well, toiled hard twelve hours a day and seven days a week, who could not afford an apple to eat or a cigar to smoke, who, in truth, never really lived an hour in his whole life. Think of the contrast between these two men, then conjure up in your mind a picture of this young hypocrite and his prattle to congressmen concerning his love for laboring men and his desire to make sacrifices in order that they may enjoy the liberty of choice as to where they may labor. What a choice he gives them!

Wit at Random

"My dear Reginald, now that you've left college, you must really begin looking for some sort of employment."

"But don't you think, mother, it would be more dignified to wait till the offers begin coming in?" —"Life."

Freddy was a little boy, aged six; he went to school. One day when he came home his father said to him: "Freddy, I hear you are at the bottom of your class."

Then Freddy said: "It makes no matter whether I am at the bottom or the top of the class, does it? They teach the same at both ends."

"I always believe in saving something for a rainy day."

"How much have you saved?"

"Oh, I haven't saved anything; but I believe in it."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

"Do you believe, sir, that on election day the women should be at the polls?"

"Yes, sir," the crusty bachelor unexpectedly replied—"at both of 'em—north and south."—Harper's "Monthly."

"You go to hear music that you don't understand?"

"Yes," admitted Mr. Cumrox.

"And pay good money for it?"

"Well, I pay good money for an income tax that I don't understand, either."—Washington Star.

"Is my wife forward?" asked the passenger on the limited.

"She wasn't to me, sir," answered the conductor politely.—"Purple Cow."

The young lawyer had been very lengthy in his closing speech of his first real case, and noticing the judge giving evidences of his weariness, he said: "Your honor, I shall soon be through now. I trust I am not trespassing too far on the time and patience of the court."

"Young man," responded the judge with a yawn, "you long ago ceased to trespass on my time and patience. You are now encroaching on eternity."—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

A bird dealer had in his shop a taciturn parrot. Day after day it sat silent on its perch, indifferent to every question. At last a Cuban lady came into the shop and spoke to it in her native tongue. The parrot brightened up at once, opened its beak, and emitted a jubilant volley of vehement Spanish words. When the parrot finally ceased speaking the lady turned to the owner and, blushing violently, asked:

"Do you understand Spanish?"

"No," he replied.

"Thank heaven!" she said, and left the shop.—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

"Mother," said Bobby, after a full week of obedience, "have I been a good boy lately?"

"Yes, dear," replied his mother, "a very, very good boy."

"And do you trust me?" he continued.

"Why, of course, mother trusts her little boy!" she answered.

But the chastened child was not pacified.

"I mean really, really trust me, you know," he explained.

"Yes, I really, really trust you," nodded his mother. "Why do you ask?"

"Just because," said Bobby, diving his hands into his pockets and looking her in the face. "If you trust me like you say you do, why do you go on hiding the jam?"—Intermountain Catholic.

Miscellaneous

THE SHADOW-CHILD.

Why do the wheels go whirling round,

Mother, mother?

Oh, mother, are they giants bound,

And will they growl forever?

Yes, fiery giants underground,

Daughter, little daughter,

Forever turn the wheels around,

And humble-grumble ever.

Why do I pick the threads all day,

Mother, mother,

While sunshine children are at play?

And must I work forever?

Yes, shadow-child; the live-long day,

Daughter, little daughter,

Your hands must pick the threads away,

And feel the sunshine never.

Why do the birds sing in the sun,

Mother, mother,

If all day long I run and run—

Run with the wheels forever?

The birds may sing till day is done,

Daughter, little daughter,

But with the wheels your feet must run,

Run with the wheels forever.

Why do I feel so tired each night,

Mother, mother?

The wheels are always buzzing bright;

Do they grow sleepy never?

Oh, baby thing, so soft and white,

Daughter, little daughter,

The big wheels grind us in their might,

And they will grind forever.

And is the white thread never spun,

Mother, mother?

And is the white cloth never done,

For you and me done never?

Oh, yes our thread will all be spun,

Daughter, little daughter,

When we lie down out in the sun,

And work no more forever.

And when will come that happy day,

Mother, mother?

Oh, shall we laugh and sing and play

Out in the sun forever?

Nay, shadow-child, we'll rest all day,

Daughter, little daughter,

Where green grass grows and roses gay,

There in the sun forever.

—Harriet Monroe.

COMMON SENSE.

By George Matthew Adams.

The truest thing ever said about common sense is that it isn't common. And yet the only reason in the world why common sense is so uncommon is that it is used so little. In this connection it is well to remember that the thing most useful is the thing most used.

Give your common sense something to do.

Now, common sense is just making use of your natural best judgment, and keeping it keen by putting it to test often. Common sense is a brother to self-reliance. Common sense is inherited capital. Common sense can hardly be acquired, though it grows great at the hands of experience. The common sense thing to do is always the natural thing to do.

Give your common sense something to do.

You have common sense to a greater or less degree. Trust your common sense. Its quality may be finer than the finest jewels or metal, as was Franklin's and Lincoln's, and thousands such as they.

Give your common sense something to do.

American Federation Newsletter

Picketing is Lawful.

Judge John M. Kennedy of Kansas City does not agree with the views of his predecessor in regard to peaceful picketing. Five union men were arrested on the charge of picketing a non-union shop and the court held that picketing in Missouri is lawful if within bounds, and he will allow men to walk up and down while picketing as long as they do not stop, congregate or disturb the peace.

Brewery Workers Strike.

Brewery workers in Easton, Pa., are on strike because of long hours and an insufficient wage. The strikers say that in some cases they are forced to labor twelve hour a day. The new scale of wages is: Workhouse men, \$16; cellar men, \$18; fermenting room men, \$18; kettle men, \$18; coopers, \$18; single and double drivers, \$16; stable men, \$16; first engineer, \$20; second engineer, \$19; firemen, \$16.

Must Limit Workday.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has held that local inspectors of navigation have authority to prescribe, as to tugs and similar harbor steam craft, that vessels carrying a "single crew" shall not be navigated for more than thirteen hours in a day of twenty-four hours, and that action may be brought, under the Federal statutes, against the owners of these vessels to recover penalties for violations.

Long Hours Cause Strike.

Teamsters employed by one of the large transfer companies in Minneapolis are on a strike for a ten-hour workday, every second Sunday off and \$15 a week. The men have been working from twelve to sixteen hours every day, seven days in the week, with the exception of one Sunday in the month. For this they receive \$13.75 a week. For the one Sunday off \$1.75 is deducted. It is said the company is offering \$5 and \$6 a day for strikebreakers, but is finding it difficult to secure the kind of men necessary to do this work.

Fraternal Paper Unionized.

As a result of agitation covering a period of several years, the Louisville Typographical Union has succeeded in placing the union label on "The American Red Man," official "speaking leaf" of the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men. This question was bitterly contested at the convention of the order held in Washington, D. C., last September, and a renewed fight on the paper was being planned for the next convention the coming fall. "The American Red Man" has been purchased by parties friendly to the cause of organized labor, and hereafter the paper will be issued from a strictly union office. Efforts will now be made to secure the union label on the other official printing of the order.

Mines May Be Inexhaustible.

The limit of their coal fields is unknown, the mines may be inexhaustible and the sales price of coal was not always based on present conditions, but were governed by the conditions that existed the year previous, were some of the admissions of officers of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company in the suit brought by the government against the Reading Company and others to sever coal carriers from coal companies. Witnesses admitted that the coal company paid dividends and interest on its bonded indebtedness. One of the company's witnesses did not remember the increase of 25 cents per ton on coal announced in 1912 and 1913 that is still in effect,

although he admitted that there was a decrease in the cost of mining coal for that period.

Bakers Win Long Strike.

The Bakers' Union of Butte, Mont., has won a complete victory in a strike for better conditions and their three months' struggle is at an end. Higher wages, overtime regulation, a standard wage rate and other concessions have been agreed to by their employers. No discrimination will be made against men who went on strike. The wage question has been settled as follows: Regular journeymen: foreman, \$33 a week; bench hands, \$27.50 a week; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Overtime shall not be allowed unless it exceeds thirty minutes. Jobbers who are employed by the shift and not regularly will receive \$6 a day for foremen and \$5 a shift for bench hands. Apprentices will receive \$10 a week for the first year; \$12 a week for the second year and \$15 a week for the third year. Apprentices will not be compelled to join the union, however, until after the expiration of 90 days from the time they start in.

Looking For Trouble.

Not satisfied with the turmoil they have created by insisting that employing teamsters must not settle with their striking employees except on a non-union basis, the Employers' Association of Seattle is looking for new trouble fields and has addressed a letter to the Seattle dairymen, in which the following are excerpts:

"We are having a great many complaints about the milk concerns employing nothing but union drivers, and there seems to be a very pronounced effort on the part of our membership to start open competition, unless something is promptly done to remedy this matter.

"Before advising our members any further on this subject we would like to have an opportunity to discuss this matter with you. Can we anticipate a call from you at our office in the near future? Your prompt reply will be appreciated."

As the dairymen and their drivers are working in harmony under an agreement, unionists see in this move of the employers an attempt to create more industrial turmoil.

A. F. of L. Urges Action.

Not one of the outrages in the industrial history of this country has stirred President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and their associate officers of the American Federation of Labor more than did the killing of women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, by uniformed mine guards. On receipt of the first news, President Gompers quickly secured the facts in detail and presented them to government authorities. Several conferences were held with Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives, Majority Leader Underwood, Chairman Foster of the House Mines and Mining Committee, and other high officials, who were assured of labor's resentment against the maintenance of private armies and resultant anarchy by Colorado mining companies. Representatives Buchanan, Lewis, and other members of the labor group joined with the unionists in protests of the most emphatic nature, and the Western tragedy was pointed to by A. F. of L. officials as one more reason why "gunmen" control of government in industrial disputes should be brought to an end.

Seniority Ignored.

Members of the railroad brotherhoods employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are objecting to the working rules of that system, and through the Brotherhood of Federated Railway Employees have protested to the management. It is charged that employees who have attended meetings of the Federated Railway Employees are threatened with dismissal. Vice-President Mc-

Devitt is quoted as saying: "The railroad has organized the Mutual Benefit Association of Pennsylvania Railroad Employees, which we have reason to believe is designed to undermine and gradually usurp the place of the brotherhoods. The board of directors of this organization is composed of seven men who have the power to change the by-laws of the organization. These directors also have the authority to appoint a nominating committee which will nominate officers. In order to be an officer, an employee must have been in the service of the company for fifteen years and have the indorsement of the chief executive of the department where he is employed. The directors of the organization have not been named yet, but we have reason to believe that they will be officials of the road. Men are being forced into this organization under the threat of dismissal."

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AT TWENTIETH

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P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to

Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices



James H. Sorensen
Jeweler and Watchmaker

Sorensen Co.

JEWELERS-OPTICIANS
WATCHMAKERS

WE HAVE CONSOLIDATED
OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS INTO

ONE BIG STORE

715 MARKET ST., Near Call Bldg.

All Watch Repairing Warranted For Two Years

ARE YOU INFORMED

THAT THE MEMBERSHIP IN

Union Hospital Association

IS GROWING?

BETTER SERVICE THAN EVER

Office Phone
Douglas 952
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Franklin 4040

50c month

Sixth Floor
Pantages
Building

INHUMAN WEALTH OWNERS.

They were men in the Revolutionary days who defied a despot across the seas, who risked their lives and their all that Americans might be free, and who won freedom and independence for the fatherland. Many who stained the battlefield with their own life blood, who marched ragged, barefooted, starving, over icy hills and rocky dells, who tore from the hands of the mighty foe the victory that made our country free, were the sons of other nations, but they inspired, they gave reality to the American ideal—justice and freedom.

They are men in these days who defend that ideal against those who would destroy it—who resist every invasion of the rights of free men, who feel it a duty to fight for right. Many of them are the sons of other countries who came here to find opportunity—many are native born. Whatever they may have gained they have paid for, paid for to the last pound of flesh.

They found opportunity in the coal mines of our country. Coal is a necessity for our present organization of industry and commerce. Those who dig our coal constantly risk life and limb, for those who have died in our mines are more numerous than those who have died on our battlefields. Without the miners, civilization would come to a standstill. The thought of a general strike in the coal fields of the United States causes a shiver of horror. Yet there are men in America who have appropriated the virile strength, the bravery of these coal miners and yet have denied them a square deal. There are men who have transmuted the flesh of coal miners into power and their life blood into gold, and yet have withheld from them that which makes life worth living.

There are men in America who, under the flag of freedom, are building absolute despotism with power over the lives of men that robs them of all independence. In West Virginia, in Michigan and Colorado, during the last year, we have seen the consequence from permitting autocratic power to accompany ownership of land.

The coal miners work in the gloomy, grimy, fearsome places of the earth, they grope in the day-night of the mines that society may have power, light and warmth—but they refuse to live their lives in the day-night of slavery.

In Colorado, men who daily fight with the elemental forces of nature, asserted their right to justice even from the hands of the world's greatest money power—a money power that operates on a world scale, whose plottings rend nations

asunder with internal strife, set nation against nation, and seek to control the very fountain-head of thought and truth.

This money power absolutely controlled life in the mine district of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Not a person could set foot upon public highways or their lands without their permission. The schools, churches, business life, homes, were controlled by the right of ownership. The miners were nominally free, but without one square inch of soil upon which to exercise freedom. The state executive, legislature and judiciary were the servants of this money power. The miners were denied the right of voluntary association, lest they use their economic power to assert their rights.

When the miners rose in revolt, asserted their rights as free men to protection by the government and the laws of the land, to the right of voluntary association to promote their own welfare, the money power used its private army to force submission, invoked the use of state troops to "quell" the disturbance.

Men, women and children have endured incredible hardships for the cause of economic justice. They have been fired on, shot, killed, burned. How long will the state of Colorado suffer these atrocities? Cannot the state of Colorado insure its citizens a republican form of government? Will it not have regard for human rights and justice? Will it not renounce its allegiance to the services of corporate greed and its connivance in the conspiracy to establish industrial despotism? Will it permit the industrial despot to spend his last cent to foist upon free men an ideal of freedom that is abhorrent to their natures?

Intervention by force may establish "peace," but it will not necessarily establish justice. Until justice prevails there can be no lasting peace in Colorado. Those who are true to liberty—the ideal for which America stands—those who have consciences, hearts, compassion and love for fellow-men, will demand that justice shall prevail for the coal miners of Colorado, and will guard that justice against all infringement.

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

During the past two weeks the striking pressmen and feeders have made substantial gains in their fight against the Franklin Printing Trades Association. A dozen of the strikebreakers have been induced to leave the employ of the association establishments and return to their former homes, thus adding to the discomfiture of the unfair firms. One shop has also lost a very large job, owing to its inability to furnish the union label, and several other offices have received similar treatment on a smaller scale.

The fight is being kept up vigorously and the men say there will be no let-up until the employers see the futility of their fight for the open shop.

These strikers have put up a splendid uphill fight in the face of great difficulties, but are as determined today as on the first day of the strike. They need, and should receive, the financial support of the labor movement. Every union in the city that can spare something should send it in to the Labor Council at once.

The chief end of education is not, as many seem to think, to earn, to earn, to earn, but rather to spend, to spend, to spend; to spend prudently that there may be no waste; to spend wisely that the best may be obtained; to spend generously that as many as possible may be benefited thereby; to spend money that represents a man's toil so as to lighten his labors; to spend energy in such a way as to give increased strength; to spend time in order that more time may be had for the things that count.—"Good Housekeeping."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, May 5, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Miss Helen Clisbee and Mrs. A. R. Kelly.

Re-admitted: E. L. Geiger.

Transfers deposited: L. C. Sobek, Local No. 263, Bakersfield, Cal.

Transfers withdrawn: E. Corradi, Maurice Amsterdam.

Reinstated: R. W. Hinkley, K. Veress, H. J. Stuart, G. O. Young, H. A. Smith.

Members are notified to report engagements to the business representative promptly. Members failing to do so are subject to a fine of five dollars.

On account of the large amount of business handled by the board of directors it is necessary to hold two meetings a week, the regular Tuesday and a special one on Friday. It is the purpose of the board to hear as many of the cases as possible at the Friday meeting.

The general committee handling this year's celebration and reunion of the musicians, their families and friends, to be held at Shellmound Park, Thursday, July 16, 1914, report that preparations are well under way.

Prize slips have been printed and are ready for distribution. See Clarence King, chairman, for slips.

Delegates J. J. Matheson and E. H. Slissman and Eighth District Officer F. Borgel have left for Des Moines, Ia., to attend the convention of the American Federation of Musicians, with instructions to secure the 1915 convention for San Francisco.

Vice-President George Lerond will act as president, and A. S. Morey has been appointed secretary pro tem. Jas. Frank Wilson will act as financial secretary.

A. S. MOREY,
Secretary pro tem.

Musicians' day at Shellmound Park, July 16, 1914, will certainly surpass any previous event, as the committee in charge of arrangements reports a lively interest from every source in San Francisco. This year's parade will far exceed anything ever attempted in this line. The titanic band will consist of 250 musicians in regulation uniform, which will give a most brilliant effect. The committee will ask every member of Local No. 6 to take his place in the parade behind the band, and it is hoped that a thousand members will respond to the call. Last year's event was shown in the "movies" all over the world, which is certainly some inducement to have our members line up and exhibit the strength of Local No. 6. At the head of the procession will be the musicians' new banner, which was recently purchased. The monster band concert will, as in the past, take place at the park on the day of the reunion.

The Tennysonian dream of curing the evils of peace by the purge of war is the last extreme of human folly. The Thirty Years war, in effect, hurled civilization back more than a hundred years. Before it began there were printed in Germany books of a typographical standard not surpassed in England in the eighteenth century. A hundred years after its close Germans were printing their new classics "on gray paper in blunt type." Broadly speaking, the matter is one of economic adjustment. . . . The literary hiatus between Chaucer and More is the curt indication of the mental penury of four generations whose strength had been spent in war, at home and abroad. The decline of imperial Spain, similarly, is to be measured in terms, not merely of military and economic paralysis, but of intellectual arrest and impoverishment.—J. M. Robertson, M. P.



IN THE FULL DINNER PAIL
AND AT HOME
WHEN DAY'S TOIL
IS DONE

WIELAND'S
THE HOME BEER

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 1, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegate Haggerty appointed Vice-President pro tem, President Gallagher arriving later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From House Smiths No. 78—J. W. Carson, vice John Hoggan. Post Office Clerks—Joseph A. Phipps, vice Jos. Buffington. Elevator Constructors—Wm. Manley, vice D. J. Murphy, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Sierra Amusement Enterprises, relative to the giving of High Jinks, etc. From the United Ice Cream Co., Dairy Delivery Co. and the Acme Brewing Co., in reference to the York Manufacturing Co. From the Moving Picture Operators' Union, stating it had complied with Council's request relative to the film called the "Strike." From the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Association of Retail Clerks, in reference to jurisdictional dispute between both organizations. From United States Senator Newlands and Congressman Hayes, in reference to the Booher-Hughes bill. From Congressman Nolan, in relation to the request of Steam Fitters' Union and stating that their request would be complied with. From the Joint Strike Committee of the Pressmen, thanking the Council and affiliated unions for donations. From Butchers' Union, requesting Council to excuse Bros. Kretzmer and Grunhof from attending meeting for three weeks. From the Springfield Central Labor Union of Massachusetts, in reference to the "Indian Motorcycle." From W. C. Hassler, acting Health Officer, stating that the gypsies occupying the premises at 212 Steuart street are moving from the city today. From Mayor Rolph and from acting Health Officer Wm. C. Hassler, in reference to appointment of additional industrial inspectors.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cigar Makers' Union, requesting Council to place the firm of E. Goslinsky & Co. on the unfair list. From Bartenders' Union, requesting a boycott on the Kirk bar, Haight and Stanyan streets.

Referred to Law and Legislation Committee—From the Contra Costa Central Labor Council, in reference to the furniture made at San Quentin.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Hackmen's Union, withdrawing one delegate.

Requests Complied With—From the San Joaquin Central Labor Council, in reference to the signing of the Retail Clerks' agreement with Hale Brothers. From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, requesting Council to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with committee from union relative to the San Francisco "Bulletin" operating its soliciting department under union conditions. From the Iron Trades Council, inclosing copy of letter forwarded to Steam Engineers' Union, and requesting indorsement of same. From M. M. Grunhof, requesting leave of absence for a few weeks from meetings of Executive Committee.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, directing the Law and Legislative Committee of this Council to inquire into the records of the candidates for judicial offices with instruction to report their findings to this body. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Whereas, A number of judicial offices are to be filled at the coming State election; and

Whereas, The candidates for such offices are no longer to be selected and indorsed by political parties, but are to be elected on a non-partisan basis, which means in theory that judicial officers

are not to be bound to policies and pledges of political platforms, but are to be placed on a basis of independence and individual merit; and

Whereas, There is under such changed conditions equal danger as under the old system that personal popularity and public promises may serve to determine the choice of the voters rather than the actual merits of those seeking to be elected; and

Whereas, There is just as much need to inquire into the past record of a judicial officer of the State as in case of one serving in a legislative capacity, if the voters are able to make an intelligent and proper choice; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee of this Council be directed to inquire into the records of the candidates for judicial office with instruction to report their findings to this body, with the object in view to enable organized labor generally to learn the recorded and indisputable attitude of individual judicial candidates on questions involving the rights and interests of working people.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Strike still on; many non-union men leaving shops.

Label Section—Royal Arch promised to handle union made cigars and will assist in the elimination of Asiatics in saloons.

Law and Legislative Committee—Will meet on Thursday evening, May 7th, on cemeteries matter.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Executive Committee—Reported that the wage scale and agreement of Bill Posters and Billers' Union was laid over one week, no committee appearing.

Unfinished Business—The President called special attention to the showing made by the Pressmen and Assistants in their strike against the Franklin Printing Trades Association, and urged a continuance of donations.

New Business—Moved that the Labor Council stand sponsor for bonds for the men in jail at Martinez; carried.

Receipts—Pattern Makers, \$12; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Plumbers, \$24; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Street Railroad Employees, \$8; Composition Roofers, \$24; Typographical Union, \$40; Metal Polishers, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Glove Workers, \$4; Waiters, \$40; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$4; Sail Makers, \$4; Janitors, \$8; Label Section, \$1; donations to Pressmen, \$104.40; donations to Martinez Fund, \$20. Total receipts, \$397.40.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Pacific Telephone Co., \$16.34; Morris Sheridan Co., \$3.25; Printing Pressmen, \$104.40; Label Section, \$1; Labor Council Hall Assn., \$57.50; David Milder, Martinez Fund, \$20. Total expenses, \$349.49.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

COMMISSION TO PUBLIC DECISIONS.

Of considerable interest to employers and attorneys in the State comes the announcement from the Industrial Accident Commission of San Francisco that it is to issue its decisions under the workmen's compensation act in the form of printed bulletins. The charge for this service will be \$1.00 per year. The bulletins will contain the full and correct report of all of the decisions handed down by the commission.

Freedom from low necessities can only come by reaching after higher satisfactions.—Phillips Brooks.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the label of bottle.

Union Label of the United Brewery Workers.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

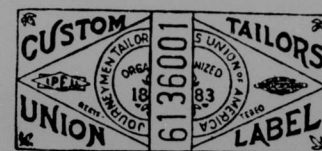
GLORIOUS VAUDEVILLE.

ODIVA, "The Water Queen," assisted by a School of Pacific Ocean Sea Lions; MASTER GABRIEL & CO., in a one-act comedy "Little Kick"; SIDNEY JARVIS, assisted by VIRGINIA DARE; MABELLE ADAMS & CO., in "Wanda"; LEON KIMBERLY & HALSEY MOHR, in their own Singing Novelty "Clubland"; NICK VERGER, the Newsboy Caruso; McDEVITT, KELLY & LUCEY; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS. Last Week—Great Artistic Triumph, ROSHANARA, the Only Authentic Exponent of Dances of the Far East.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers. UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

HOW O'HARA LOST HIS JOB

Though a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, the reverse seems to be true of a lieutenant-governor. In his own State he holds a remunerative and assured position, but, outside of it, no position at all. It is just possible that half the people one month after election in any State can not for the lives of them say who their lieutenant-governor is, but that is not to be construed as a mark of disapprobation—rather as a sign of that firm and implicit trust that the people always place in one who is wise enough to do nothing conspicuous. As long as a lieutenant-governor stays quietly at home, he may be sure of receiving all honors due him. But let him once stray away and try to be a lieutenant-governor anywhere else, and he is bound to suffer for it. Lieutenant-governors are creatures so rare that they are not even provided for in the game laws. People aren't used to them, and consequently are shy of them, and feel a bit awkward at having one about. They realize that they know very little about their own lieutenant-governor, and therefore resent incursions of the alien and unknown of other States. No one has found this to be more true than did Lieutenant-Governor Barratt O'Hara, of Illinois, not long ago. According to his independent investigation and personal experience, an Illinois lieutenant-governor in Connecticut is worth something less than \$4 a week. The Cleveland "Leader" narrates the manner in which this appraisal became known:

The youthful lieutenant-governor—he is thirty-two years old—was in Cleveland yesterday to confer with Mayor Baker. He invited the mayor to visit Illinois during the summer and assist him in his campaign for the Senatorial nomination. He is on his way to Chicago, after a month spent in the East, investigating economic conditions. In Washington Thursday he conferred with Secretary of State Bryan concerning his candidacy.

The lieutenant-governor told for the first time yesterday of how he discovered his worth in the economic world and revealed the fact that Mrs. O'Hara, who was with him on the trip, is of considerable more value, in an economic sense, than he proved to be.

During the investigation of the Illinois vice commission the minimum-wage scale for girls was one of the principal topics of discussion, and it is one in which the chairman is particularly interested. During their trip the lieutenant-governor and Mrs. O'Hara decided to secure their information first hand.

O'Hara, with two days' growth of beard, dressed in a blue flannel shirt and a pair of corduroy trousers, left New York for Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. O'Hara, dressed for the part of a working girl, took the same train. At the station they parted and went their respective ways.

The lieutenant-governor, desiring to study the conditions surrounding the working girl, applied for a position in a corset factory. He was offered \$4 a week. When he demurred, declaring he could not exist on that salary, they informed him it would buy "some bread and hot meat."

He took the "position" and was put to work as a general roustabout. His duties were handling shipping cases and distributing supplies to the girls, throughout the factory.

"I started in to hold the job," he said in telling the story, "and worked as hard as I could, using as much common sense as I knew how. After work the first evening, I secured a lodging place, which cost me 15 cents a night. My meals each cost me from 5 cents to 15 cents.

"For three days I worked as hard as I could and was congratulating myself on my ability as a worker. But the blow fell suddenly and hard. As I was leaving the third evening the foreman stopped me and told me to get my money at the

office. He said they would not need me any more. The next day I found a six-foot, 200-pound man, who knew nothing but how to use his strength, had my place. It was muscle they were paying for. Vocational education would not have helped retention of that position.

"In the meantime Mrs. O'Hara secured a position in a knitting factory at \$5 a week. She held her position through the week and was not discharged. It's a bitter pill to think all your life that your wife is worth more than you are. During the time she was at work Mrs. O'Hara received three proposals of marriage. The best catch, from a financial standpoint, was receiving \$11 a week, and he was a catch for all the girls."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

San Francisco, April 24, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Sisters and Brothers: We, the Board of Trustees, have examined the books and vouchers of the financial secretary-treasurer and find the same to be correct.

Faternally yours,

M. J. McGUIRE.

J. W. SPENCER.

Financial Statement for Month of March, 1914.

Receipts—	
On hand March 1, 1914.....	\$3931 96
Dues	1680 00
Interest on Bonds.....	40 00
Refund	40 00
Label Section	39 75
Printing Pressmen	1192 20
Wheatland Fund	235 00
Public Ownership Association.....	6 00
Western Federation of Miners.....	25 00

Total receipts

Expenses—

Salaries	\$ 474 00
Printing	9 00
Postage and stationery.....	26 00
Literature	30 55
Telephone and telegraph	39 70
Hall Association	2182 36
Per Capita	6 00
Label Section	39 75
Refund	20 00
Printing Pressmen	1172 20
Wheatland Fund	100 00
Public Ownership	11 00
Rent	57 50
Travelers' Aid Society.....	5 00

Total expenses

Recapitulation—

On hand March 1, 1914.....	\$3931 96
Receipts	3257 95

Total receipts

Total expenses

On hand April 1, 1914.....

General Fund	\$1327 85
Hall Association	840 00
Darrow Fund	499 00
Wheatland Fund	350 00

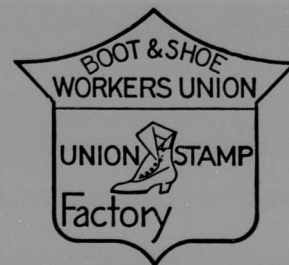
On hand April 1, 1914.....

J. W. SPENCER.

M. J. McGUIRE.

It is not poverty that causes sorrow, but covetous desires; nor does wealth deliver from fear, but only reasoning. If, therefore, you acquire a habit of reasoning, you will neither desire riches nor complain of poverty.—Epictetus.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.
2267 MISSION ST. Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,000.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors.....	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

There are two kinds of whiskey

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



MAY, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(37) Altwater Printing Co.....48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(18) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....1718 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) *Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(51) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(191) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Her Printing Co, Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....145 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
(89) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co, J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(119) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(241) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(168) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth

- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (249) National Carton and Label Company.....
.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(81) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5989

J. J. O'Connor
Florist
2756 Mission Street Between 23rd and 24th
SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Members of No. 21 desiring to purchase the special convention souvenir fob offered by the convention souvenir committee of Providence Typographical Union, may order same through Secretary Michelson. The price of the fob is 50 cents.

According to press dispatches of date May 5th, the temporary injunction obtained last week by Charles E. Hawkes, progressive candidate for president of the I. T. U., to restrain Secretary Hays from sending out the ballots for the coming election without the name of Mr. Hawkes appearing thereon, was dissolved Monday night by Judge Remster in the Circuit Court at Indianapolis. The court held that Hawkes, who alleged that he had been deprived of his right to be a candidate for president by a ruling of the executive council, had not shown that there was fraud in the council's action.

The Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union held a well-attended meeting last Sunday afternoon in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' Building, and the following candidates for local office and I. T. U. delegates and alternates were indorsed: For president, Daniel P. O'Connell, first vice-president, Jas. V. Tonkin; second vice-president, George S. Hollis; executive committeemen, Harry Tilley, W. E. Pitschke and George C. Thrasher; delegates to the I. T. U., F. J. Bonnington, J. W. Kelly, D. W. McAleese and James V. Tonkin; alternate delegate, Miss Eva Cook.

Miss May McKinley, James W. Mullen, W. N. Mappin and Elmer E. Troxell have announced their withdrawal from the contest for the executive committee, and Miss C. L. Forno will not be a candidate for alternate delegate.

A letter from R. M. Fischer, 4212 Fiftieth avenue, S. E., Portland, Oregon, states that the printers of that city are becoming very enthusiastic over baseball, and there is some talk of organizing a Pacific Coast league of printers' clubs. Mr. Fischer says: "I know this can be accomplished if a few coast towns will take the same interest that is apparent here. The big Eastern league is a grand success, and I believe we can accomplish the same success in a coast league." The letter from Mr. Fischer has been turned over to Jos. H. Switzer of the Pernau chapel, with the hope that the idea contained in the missive may bear fruit.

The Toledo "Union Leader" of last week has a story to the effect that the Superior Printing Company, formerly Werner's, of Akron, Ohio, has signed contracts with the Typographical, Pressmen and Bookbinders' Unions. As Toledo and Akron are near neighbors there may be some foundation for this latest rumor concerning this firm.

A Paterson, N. J., newspaper has had a member of the local Typographical Union arrested for making an error. The matter will come before the grand jury.

The "Congressional Record" of April 6th was the largest single issue of the "Record" ever published. It contained 186 pages, and the entire work of setting the type and printing was done in eight hours. During the first four hours, devoted to setting type, thirty-five machines were at work, and then, for the last three hours, fifty machines (Mergenthaler) were employed. The "Record" contained more than 1,500,000 ems of type, equivalent to 192,000 words. The most remarkable part of this issue is that the type was set, proof was read, and the "Record" sent to press in the regular eight-hour period.—Washington "Union Labor Advocate."

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesday, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stereographers—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguerro, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 2d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—319-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions died: Joseph Morbach of the bakery wagon drivers; Herman A. Laven of the barbers; Thomas C. Simmonds and James L. Mead of the riggers and stevedores; John J. Davis of the structural iron workers; Albert Wagner of the stationary firemen.

At a special meeting of the Sheet Metal Workers Friday final adoption of new by-laws will be the principal business.

Will J. French addresses Carpenters' Union No. 22, May 22d, in Building Trades Temple.

July 5th the International Defense League will have a picnic in Millett's Park.

W. C. Commins, who has been elected a delegate to the International Convention of Horse-shoers to be held in Memphis, Tenn., June 1st to 20th, will leave San Francisco the latter part of the month.

Arrangements have been almost completed by the local boilermakers' unions for the handling of visiting delegates during their international convention to be held in San Francisco starting June 9th.

Practically every butchers' local in the State has gone on record as favoring the one-day rest in seven law that the barbers' unions are working hard to put on the November ballot. The butchers have not been working six-day weeks for very long.

Tuesday night the United Laborers voted to affiliate with the Public Ownership League and elected the following delegates to that organization: G. T. Beckwith, P. J. Leary, B. Murphy, J. Childs and F. Donigan.

Thomas McMillan and Alexander Walker of Glasgow, Scotland, will discuss municipal ownership at a luncheon under the auspices of the Home Rule in Taxation League, Saturday, May 9th, at 12:15.

At South Bend, Ind., the union of garment workers has recorded marked advances by reducing hours from 54 to 48 per week and securing a 12 per cent increase in wages.

Conferences between laundry workers and their employers have resulted in a general advance of five per cent to all workers in the laundries of Wheeling, W. Va. A minimum wage is recognized.

The Dallas, Tex., Central Labor Union is considering methods to end the increasing importation of convict-made goods in this section of the State, and unionists are urging other citizens to join with them in refusing products made under these conditions.

An increasing number of defective aliens have arrived since the first of the year, according to immigration officials, who say it is understood that foreign passenger agents are booking those mentally afflicted before the new immigration laws are effective. One immigration official is quoted as saying: "It is a shame to send these poor afflicted people here only to be sent back again. Even if they are booked by unscrupulous agents in the interior of Europe there is no reason why the steamship lines do not have their own experienced surgeons at the continental ports to prevent them from sailing to New York. Most of them are shipped away by relatives who wish to get rid of them, and when they are refused admission to this country they sit down and cry in a hopeless manner that is distressing to witness for those who have any human feeling. They have no home, no friends, and no money."

UNION STAMPED SHOES

For Work and for Dress Wear

The Largest Stock in the
City to Select From

Every Pair "Honest Made"



EVERY PAIR OF "HONEST QUALITY." EVERY PAIR
GUARANTEED BY OUR 33 YEAR REPUTATION FOR
"SQUARE DEALING" AND OUR "SMALL PROFIT PRICES"
SAVES YOU FROM 50c to \$1.50 ON EACH PURCHASE

"IT WILL PAY YOU TO LET US SHOE YOU"

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE
—STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS—

Personal and Local

Anton Johansson has resigned his position of general organizer for the California State Building Trades Council and accepted the position of general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He has been assigned to duty in Los Angeles.

Chas. Vandervoort, third vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, has moved from Los Angeles to San Francisco. He will be permanently located in this city.

May 18th the barbers will hold a special meeting for the purpose of furthering the campaign for the one day in seven rest law. In accordance with a communication received from the Label Section of the Labor Council, all barbers have been instructed to buy label goods.

The 1915 convention committee of the Labor Council appointed for the purpose of helping bring to San Francisco the 1915 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held a meeting Thursday afternoon at 2:30 in the Labor Temple.

A large delegation, representing the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, will attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, to be held in Des Moines, Ia., beginning Monday, May 11th.

John J. Davis, a structural iron worker, was killed Tuesday in an eighty-foot fall from a girder over the Court of the Universe at the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds. Davis was riveting bolts when he lost his balance and fell. He resided at 705 Vallejo street and is survived by a widow and two children.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, at its monthly meeting to be held on the last Sunday of this month, will suspend the regular order of business for fifteen minutes during a memorial service to the memory of those members of the union who have died during the past year.

After visiting Fresno in company with Secretary Scharrenberg in an attempt to adjust differ-

ences in the Raisin City, Organizer J. B. Dale returned to Stockton, where he is at present engaged in strengthening the local unions.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 during the past week paid \$32.50 in accident benefits and \$19 in out-of-work benefits.

Monday night the Laundry Workers' Union nominated the following candidates for international offices: President, James Brock; 1st vice-president, E. Phillippi and M. A. Peterson; 2d vice-president, Carrie Parmer and E. Keefe; 3d vice-president, Nellie Victor; 4th vice-president, Albert Brown; delegates to the American Federation of Labor annual convention, Charles Childs and James Brock. Prior to the opening of nominations 30 candidates were initiated into membership. The election of international officers will take place in June.

The San Francisco office of the U. S. Forest Service has moved to the Adam Grant Building, 114 Sansome street, corner of Bush.

At the last meeting of the bartenders there were eight initiations, three applications for membership, and \$75 was paid out in sick benefits. Next Monday night the union will hold a smoker and high jinks in honor of its 13th anniversary.

Thomas J. Mooney was released on bail last Monday evening only to be rearrested on a warrant sworn to at Sacramento by the manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company last December. The gas concern has no hope of convicting him on the charge at Martinez, and now proposes to continue harassing him by charging a minor offense at Sacramento.

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made

CONTROVERSY SETTLED

During the past week Fresno has enjoyed the presence of several of the most prominent labor men on the Pacific Coast. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, were here Wednesday and Thursday as special representatives of the American Federation of Labor to adjust slight differences that have existed for the past three months in the Fresno Labor Council. They were ordered to Fresno for that purpose by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Scharrenberg returned to San Francisco Thursday night.

The difference of opinion that has existed between the Fresno Labor Council and the editor of the Fresno "Labor News" will no doubt be settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned next Monday night. What promises to be a satisfactory solution of a question that has hung fire for over three months was very dramatically terminated on the floor of the Fresno Labor Council Friday night following the speeches of friendly advice from J. B. Dale and J. W. Yarrow, the latter a visitor, and in a measure, a disinterested party.

Following the conciliatory remarks of Yarrow, in which he pointed out that Lamoreux was the one man in Fresno that could settle the labor war, and also the one that could continue it, Lamoreux said: "If I am the one that holds the key to the situation, as stated by Mr. Yarrow, I am willing to submit the policy I am to pursue in the conduct of the Fresno 'Labor News' to a board of three arbitrators, composed of J. W. Yarrow, J. B. Dale, and a third party to be selected by them, and will recommend the adoption of their decision to the Fresno County Building Trades Council for a final solution of the trouble."

Immediately following the remarks pandemonium reigned for several minutes and the unexpected good news changed a three hours' meeting of bitter discussions into a love feast. Dale and Yarrow will meet today, Saturday, at 2 p. m. and endeavor to agree upon the third party.—Fresno "Labor News."

This whole notion of the "balance of power" is a mischievous delusion which has come down to us from past times; we ought to drive it from our minds, and to consider the solemn question of peace or war on more clear, more definite, and on far higher principles than any that are involved in the phrase, the "balance of power."—John Bright.

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